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Introduction

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2018 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

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It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.
Question 2 (c)

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

o fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,
dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
cras donaberis haedo,
cui frons turgida cornibus

primis et venerem et proelia destinat.
frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
rubro sanguine rivos
lascivi suboles gregis.

te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis vomere tauris
praebes et pecori vago.

Horace, A country spring, lines 1–12

(c) *te flagrantis ... vago* (lines 9–12): how does Horace emphasise that this spring is special? Make two points, each referring to the Latin.

Exemplar 1

4 marks

- *...flagrantis: a horrid Caniculae, ... the cruel ...* 
  *the...name...days...* This is me...honest...m... 
  *the...year...most...stream...would...up...but...mus... 
  *spring is induced by it...* *flagrantis* to mean how
  *emphasises how hot it is and how special the spring is to
  *emotions such heat...* it supplies...welcome...cooler...

- *'rigus amabile', again even when other springs...*
  *are dried...us...one is gone...to...stop...up...and...*

  *the fact it is...sa...rigus'—'cold' in the modern...[4] 
  *heat shows how special it is.*

Examiner commentary

This answer fully fulfils the criteria for 4 marks. For each point, the candidate quotes a coherent piece of Latin, gives clear evidence that it is understood and provides a convincing explanation as to how it emphasises that the spring is special. In fact, the candidate has given an additional explanation in each case (*flagrantis*...and the fact that...) which is not needed for the full mark but which would have earned the available mark on its own.

The points are ones of content, which is acceptable as the question does not specify 'style of writing'; valid style points would be equally acceptable.
Exemplar 2

- The "aurox hora Caniculae" (cruel hour of the blazing Dog Star) is in conjunction with the hot seen in July, emphasising Horace’s appreciation for the coolness of the spring.
- The emphatic positioning of "amabile" (welcome) stresses Horace’s dreamess for the spring.

Examiner commentary

The first bullet point gains 2 marks having a relevant Latin reference with an indication of its meaning and a good explanation of how it highlights the specialness of the spring. In the second point, the Latin reference with stylistic observation and meaning is sufficient for 1 mark (even though only one word is cited) but the explanation makes little sense and is unrelated to the question.

Exemplar 3

- Comparing it to the hottest hour on the hottest day of the year, claiming that it doesn’t know how to touch the fountain ‘tu fugis amabile’ which makes it seem powerful.
- Offers relief to burn tined out by the plough. It gives a sense of how important it is to those who rely on it for life and relief, and without it, the bulls will still be hot and tired.

Examiner commentary

As a translation is not provided with this question, an accurate content point, which addresses the question, earns 1 mark in each case. The second marks are not earned because the Latin reference given in the first point is the wrong one and in the second, no Latin is cited at all.
Question 3

3* Read the passage and answer the question.

Exemplar 1

How does Horace bring out the characters of the two mice in this passage?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how the country mouse manages his household
- how the two mice behave as host and guest

You should refer to the Latin and discuss a range of stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

Exemplar 1

8 marks

...we learn...that...the...country...mouse...is...a...caring...host,...and...

Horace...emphasises...this...with...the...word...order...g...'nurios...

urbanum...murem...mus.'...here...the...'nurios...mus'...are...comma...
mase...is...surrounded...by...'urbanem...murem'...the...town...
mase...both...in...word...order...and...reality...as...it...shows...how...
welcoming...the...country...mouse...is...and...how...he...wants...to...look...
after...his...guest...
The country mouse is evidently poor, but still wants to provide for his friend. He is described as ‘capiens vonis...’

Jovialis: cena vincere’ ‘He wants the vand to conquer the fussiness of his friend’. This suggests he knows his friend isussy and is going to make his way to provide a ‘vand’ cena’ in an attempt to impress his guest, even though he himself has very little...

The country mouse has very little yet ‘neque iuven seposini cignis...’ he beseeched him, neither the chicken nor he had stored up. Again, ‘seposini’ ‘stored up’ shows how little the country mouse has but he is very generous and so is offering all he has to the rain mouse. Also the verb ‘invidit’ to mean ‘beseeched’, suggests that he wasn’t sad to give away his had... instead he was quite happy, being generous and willing to impress the rain mouse...

The rain mouse is ungrateful, even though the country mouse is offering all he has. The ‘tangens mare singulae curae’... simply... he barely touched the individual items with his haughty teen... ‘Mare’ to mean barely, emphasize his... rude attitude as a guest as he isn’t even attempting to eat it... and so we feel sorry for the country mouse. Trying his best to impress him... Also the adjective ‘Superba’ to mean haughty... once again emphasizes his ungratefulness... as he feasts above the country mouse and that he is too good for his small dinner...
Examiner commentary

This answer gives a relatively small number of examples (4-5) but develops each one in considerable detail and depth. (In answers where points are valid, but slight or basic with little development, a greater number would be needed to reach Level 4.)

In each case, the candidate gives an example from the Latin and explains its meaning and how it sheds light on the character of the mouse. The first example (rusticus.....mus) does not at first sight seem relevant but gains credit because the interpretation relates it specifically to the country mouse’s character.

The second paragraph discusses perceptively how cupiens...vincere reveals the character of both mice. The third and fourth paragraphs again focus on particular words (sepositi, invidit, superbo) to highlight aspects of character.

The final paragraph has the feel of an afterthought but is a correct and relevant point. Given the precise targeting of the points in the rest of the answer and the degree to which each is developed, it would still have scored 8 even without the final point.

The answer as a whole focuses on character (as the question requires), discusses both mice and includes some features of literary style (enclosing word order, specific vocabulary choices) though it is largely content-based. The candidate has not used the question's suggested bullet points to structure the answer but there is no requirement to do this; there is a requirement to include Latin reference (though not necessarily for every point) and features of style must be included to access marks in Levels 3 and 4.

Exemplar 2

6 marks
Horace goes on to use a variety of adjectives when describing both heat and great. The heat is described as who have haughty feet, and the great has sturdy vigour. This imagery created a vivid picture of the two items of the fruit, as the country mouse was ‘superbus variorum posticis.’

‘Was wiling to overcome by means of a varied diet the passivity of his friend.’ The word passivity has connotations with ungrateful, and her pointe giving me reader an impression of me from envious. Whereas there is contrast shown between these actions and the country mouse actions as ‘he leaves the better part of me heart’ and are only grain and grass,’ shown in the Latin, ‘cum pa varius domus palaex, correcta inana et aler.’

Horace uses citores in the phrase ‘equum, ‘ile sepuris, licet nec longae in nituid. avense,’ to describe how the country mouse remove his mail in, by neither bridged him the choice of he had spared up nor the long cut.’

Horace uses the various seeds as to known near much effort the heat has put in to please his guest despite being a rough type careful with his stores. Amongst the prey he has ‘artum’ and ‘lacti’ dried grape and bacon. Imagery is further used here to portray the image an attempt to

Horace also uses rhetorical questions to enquire about the white thoughts to her readers mind. What more? It means ‘Is this more?’ This displays the move merge his move hole with great care, adding to her readers image of this move.
Examiner commentary

This answer shows good understanding of the text and provides a number of examples directed towards the question set. As some of the examples are not relevant or show limited development, it does not reach Level 4.

The first paragraph cites the two examples of chiasmus at the beginning of the passage and says that these display the character and relationship of the mice but there is no explanation at all as to how they illustrate their character and the examples therefore gain no credit.

The second paragraph makes good content points, which have a bearing on the character of each mouse, but there is little discussion of the aspects of character and no precise comment on, for instance, the vocabulary choices or the dente superbo metaphor, which would raise the points above the basic.

The reference to litotes is a valid stylistic point though not fully explained. The penultimate paragraph contains a more perceptively developed analysis but the reference to the rhetorical question quid multa? is not brought into any relationship with the question.

Exemplar 3

4 marks

The country mouse is portrayed as quite tough because of his lifestyle. He is careful and picky. In his story, so that it doesn’t run out because that is what the mouse is reliant on. So, he has to be picky. However, he is lenient with his guests and brings him much food to try and please him. So, we firstly get a sense of being forced to be picky and careful, however, he also seems kind and generous because he writes to please the town mouse and to be a good host. The way he manages his household is humorous because it’s a mature, ordered and clever way of managing his life around the supplies that he has because he’s just a mouse. But that’s the impression that the reader receives. Also, Horace tells us that he is the father of the household (‘cum patre, upse domus’) and
Examiner commentary

This candidate clearly knows the content of the passage quite well and makes several points that are appropriately directed towards the character of the two mice. S/he makes limited reference to the specific details of the text and refers to Latin in only one instance. The only stylistic reference is to the use of ipse but this cannot be accepted as no meaning is given or explanation as to its force; this lack of stylistic features in itself confines the answer to Level 2.

The points which gain credit are: ‘he is careful with his stores,’ ‘he is lenient with his guest...’; ‘he is the father of his household...’; ‘barely touches [the food]...’. On the last point, the erroneous reference to the ‘country mouse’ is treated as inadvertent rather than as a mis-understanding of the text. The reference to the humour of the situation gains no credit, as it does not relate to character.

The discussion of the two characters is quite a good one and the answer would have reached Level 3 if there had been any valid reference to the style of the Latin.
Question 5

5 Read the passage and answer the question.

ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque
rebus agit laetum convivam, cum subito ingens
valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.
currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque
examines trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis
personuit canibus.

Horace, *The town mouse and the country mouse*, lines 32–37

Translate this passage.

**Exemplar 1**

5 marks

..... reclining there the country mouse was pleased with his..........
charge or luck as was playing the part of a contented guest in favourable circumstances... when suddenly... the loud crashing of doors shook them both... the couriers... they ran terrified around the whole room and seeing... petrified... they were all... the more alarmed when the lofty house reverberated with the sound of... Molossian dogs...

**Examiner commentary**

This is a near-perfect translation with all words accounted for. The one error, 'loud' for *ingens*, is inconsequential and does not therefore reduce the mark to 4. The intrusion of the sound of in the last line is a harmless addition, which does not affect the overall sense and accuracy of the translation.
Exemplar 2

4 marks

He rejoicing was glad about his changed lot and with happy things he played the happy guest, when suddenly a huge racket of door shook to each of them from their ears. In panic they ran through the whole room and notified they were even more often alarmed as soon as the high house rang with Molossian dogs.

Examiner commentary

The only error here is the mis-translation of cubans but it is a ‘more serious’ error so the mark given is 4. The omission of -que at the end of the first line is disregarded as a tiny detail which has no effect on the full sense of the passage.

Exemplar 3

3 marks

The country mouse was pleased in this second, playing the part of the contented guest in these circumstances. When suddenly a huge crash of doors, which shook the mice off their seats. They ran terrified around the whole room and fled, petrified by the sound of the house resounding as Molossian dogs.

Examiner commentary

Eight or nine words are omitted or mistranslated here but the overall meaning of the passage is clear and more or less complete. Following the instruction on the 5-mark grid, the mark is 3.
**Question 7 (b)**

7 Read the passage and answer the questions.

immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alnum quae rapit hora diem:
frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aetas interitura simul
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox bruma recurrit iners.

(b) frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aetas interitura simul
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox bruma recurrit iners.

Translation:

The cold grows mild with the west winds, summer tramples on spring, itself to perish as soon as fruitful autumn has poured forth its produce, and soon lifeless winter returns.

*Horace, Spring and thoughts of mortality*, lines 9–12

How does Horace emphasise how quickly the seasons pass? Make two points, each referring to the Latin.

**Exemplar 1**

- Selecting *recurrit* (translated on the paper merely as ‘returns’) s/he shows understanding of the underlying ‘running’ sense of the verb and states clearly how this emphasises the quick passing of the seasons. 5
- *interitura* is matched to its translation but set into its context in a way that clearly shows its force and effect.

**Examiner commentary**

Here the candidate provides two very good answers. Selecting *recurrit* (translated on the paper merely as ‘returns’) s/he shows understanding of the underlying ‘running’ sense of the verb and states clearly how this emphasises the quick passing of the seasons. In the second point *interitura* is matched to its translation but set into its context in a way that clearly shows its force and effect.
Exemplar 2

3 marks

- He places the word ‘simul’ at the end of a line, meaning ‘as soon as’, to emphasise how quickly autumn comes, just like summer comes after spring.

- He uses the word ‘mox’ to show how quickly winter comes. The word ‘recurrunt’, return, also connotes a cycle of season and how quick it passes.

Examiner commentary

The first point earns 2 marks because simul is not merely matched with its translation but identified as being in an emphatic position and there is an explanation of its effect. Points about mox and simul are too closely related to qualify as separate points, so the mox point in the second bullet earns no extra marks. The matching of recurrunt with the translation given along with the idea of a ‘cycle’ of seasons is sufficient for 1 mark but the connection to ‘how quickly’ this happens is not clear enough for 2.

Exemplar 3

2 marks

- The use of enjambment portrays the fluidity of the seasons ‘interiuca simul pomifer autunnum’.

- ‘Et mox bruma recurrunt evers’ conveys a somewhat circular structure. Emphasis on the seasons, passing quickly shown through ‘mox’.

Examiner commentary

This candidate has in fact made three points, but each is incomplete. The first point gains 1 for a valid point of style with correct Latin reference, but its effect is not adequately explained.

In the second bullet ‘et mox’ structure is a true statement, which could have been a valid point, but it is unexplained and there is no indication of the meaning of the Latin. ‘Emphasis ... mox’ is a valid point for 1 mark but again needs further explanation with reference to the meaning or position of the Latin word.
Question 9

9* ‘The Roman poets make the countryside sound like a better place to live than the city.’ How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other parts of the prescribed texts you have read.

Exemplar 1

10 marks

In the...taut.mast...and...the...country...douse...we...may...see...the...city...better...as...Horace...describes...the...just...pace...of...the...life...more...The...
taut.mast...a...ttempts...to...use...philosophical...veils...no...life...is...
short...and...we'll...all...die...anyway...so...we...might...as...well...live...
an...exciting...and...upbeat...life...in...the...city...This...shows...us...
how...the...city...is...more...fun...and...a...better...way...to...see...life...
...as...me...dactylic...and...fast...speech...which...continued...the...country...
make...a...go...to...the...city...and...mirrors...the...just...and...exciting...life...
...of...the...city...we...may...also...get...a...feeling...that...the...
country...is...better...as...the...life...is...caum...and...safe...compared...to...
the...danger...of...the...city...In...the...city...one...may...be...shoved...by...big...
and...scary...monstros...and...the...country...makes...he...is...much...happier...in...the...woods...not...in...ambush...where...he...
may...not...have...such...a...happier...life...but...is...happy...and...has...
sufficient...good...to...live...so...in...this...way...we...see...the...country...as...
...in...the...city...is...caum...and...happy...
Furthermore...in...a...recipe...for...happiness...it...is...suggested...that...
...city...life...disrupts...a...happier...life...we...one...to...a...to...not...have...
...any...lawsuits...and...a...rarely...seen...boga...pain...things...may...
...strongly...when...as...part...of...the...city...life...and...if...we...get...rid...of...mem...
...and maybe...city life...as a whole we will have...an untroubled mind...And whilst...it is not...specific...said...the countryside...is better...we see...how...city life...can cause...unnecessary stress...and so we should...live...somehow...more...calm...and peaceful...live...the countryside.

In multiple poems...we are...shown...how beautiful...and calm...the countryside is...showing...us...to...be better...more...in...the signs...sounds...and...seasons...we...are...shown...through...an...idealistic and...youth...scene...of...apple...trees...and...goats...grazing...on...lush...grass...this...shows...how...pretty...the...countryside...is...and...that...it...is...free...from...cares...also...there is...so much...beauty...to...cause...in...us...it...is...abundant...for...us.

Moreover...in...'A...country...spring...we...again...see...the...beauty...and...abundance...a...life...in...the...countryside...the...spring...springs...its...more...splendid...more...grass...emphasises...how...beautiful...the...countryside...is...and...now...more...is...more...negative...everything...is...perfect...and...becomes...tranquil...'/

The countryside is also...shown...to...be...better...in...the...signs...sounds...and...seasons...as...we...learn...a...the...countryside...collecting...grapes...to...make...wine...this...suggests...that...we...in...the...countryside...can...be...hard...as...more...is...needed...but...now...it...is...all...part...of...the...beauty...as...in...the...end...the...wine...flows...from...under...his...nucleus...yet...In...this...way...even...the...hard...work...is...shown...to...be...beautiful...and...causing...us...the...indulgence...wine...!flows! which...happens...from...the...hard...work...and...presents...us...to...live...a...joyous...and...enjoyable...
Examiner commentary

The candidate's approach here works well in that several poems are selected and discussed for the light they shed on the question topic.

The first two paragraphs look at both the advantages and the disadvantages of town life. References to the town mouse's philosophy, the dangers presented by the Molossian dogs and the countryside's safety from ambush support the argument that what the country has to offer seems preferable. Even where not much close detail is given, it is evident that the candidate has a wide knowledge and firm understanding of the text.

The discussion of 'Recipe for happiness' is a good one; the poem does not feature on the question paper yet provides a very useful example. The reference to toga and lawsuits is clearly well understood by this candidate and well interpreted in relation to the question.

A third general point (the beauty of the countryside) is illustrated in some detail from several poems. An examiner may not be wholly convinced by every argument but the candidate provides textual support and is presenting valid personal viewpoints.

The final paragraph draws an overall conclusion and adds a few extra comments (overflowing onto the additional page) which, though acceptable, are not necessary for the mark of 10 to be credited. It is not expected that candidates will cover all the set text material or look at every possible argument. A reasonable range of arguments with some discussion and good textual support are enough to achieve the higher levels of marks.
Ovid, Horace and Martial widely emphasize the beauty and peace of the countryside, which provides naturally and abundantly human happiness. The idyllic image of the country is portrayed whilst remembering to live free of cares due to momentarily away from the city, which is full of cares. Therefore suggesting the statement is widely true.

The tranquility of the countryside can be seen through Horace’s vivid description of the setting of Sannia, described with such passion and power. Similarly, one appears to the audience through anaphora employing one te ‘look at’, ‘aspire’, the branches, the rivers which are personified as murmuring, the sheep on the cool grass and even to behoove the like goats. The reader realises the effort to the countryside on our senses thus intensifying the harmonies itself in such an atmosphere.

A human appearance of the serenity is captured within their descriptions, Horace even Werner bids ‘enclosing word order’ of how the country spring will become one of the famous springs, as he tells of the hewn oak sacred or the hallowed out rocks. Personification is further used to describe the babbling water one cannot touch of vivid image of a young goat redy good roaming the cool streams. Their display
This beauty is not gained however by the undeniable concept of immortality. It is the town mouse in Horace's "Philosophically reveals this" as he says, since early creatures like their values having been accorded moral souls and there is no escape from dream nor for neither great nor small. This theme is continued further when Horace uses a tricolon to emphasize that once we die once and for all no family, no eloquence so piteously will bring you back

This is true even for Torquatus, Diana, Theseus,

Nipponus, Lesus and Pinitius. In Martial epigram a similar sense is portrayed when Martial concludes by saying may you be who you are and may you feel nothing in exultation, neither fear your final day, nor may ever wish for it, owning the inevitable aspect of life of which is also widely shown in the seasons in rapid time.

Yet soon quickly passing morns are recovering more losses in the sky. Thus showing one must worry heavily while moving or near mortality.

Finally the poets portray the city/town as a place full of cares in contrast to the country... although it may provide a calmer life it is not without responsibility, reputation and danger. Even Horace's mice are permitted by indulgence dogs. Martial also writes of how one must never have a care...
Examiner commentary

This answer also displays a detailed, accurate and wide-ranging knowledge of the set text and it uses textual examples to support some arguments. In places, the textual material is too lengthy and is not made relevant to the question. It is neither necessary, nor usually appropriate; to mention stylistic details in the 10-mark extended response answer as this requires a broader sweep. The arguments themselves are limited in number and fairly superficial; at least one has little or no relevance to the question.

The first two paragraphs deal quite well with the beauty/serenity of the countryside with a good range of supporting examples. The third paragraph deals at length with the question of mortality, again with a plenitude of examples, but there is nothing to show how this contributes to the question of whether town or country is the better place to live.

The final paragraph is sound in both argument and textual support with very apposite references to Horace and Martial.

It is on the quality and relevance of the arguments used that this question falls into Level 4 rather than Level 5; another answer, strong on argument but light or inaccurate on textual support, would be similarly marked.

Exemplar 3

6 marks
Horace also describes the beautiful sights of the Sanniusian Spring. Its beauty was splendour than glass and the life it brings for the bulls and wandering flocks, are so great that it is worth a sacrifice.

In *Spring and Thoughts of Mortality*, Horace uses the changing seasons, and the year and hour as metaphors for the brevity of life. The rhetorical question, 'who knows whether the god above are adding tomorrow's hour to today's total?' connotes a 'carpe diem' attitude, encouraging the reader to live in the moment and appreciate the beauty of nature around us.

Other poets, like Ovid, also use vivid descriptions to emphasise the beauty of the countryside. The anaphora of a list of 'aspice', meaning to look at, creates images of apple trees, flowing glittering rivers and flocks of lush grass. Again, this allows the readers to appreciate the nature.

Martial, however, uses anaphora list of 'things' that makes life 'happier'. The humour in 'wealth not from work, but inherited' inspires readers to reflect on the greed and the urban life. The list contrasts with the ending, encouraging the readers to be what you want to be and neither fear the final day nor long for it. This implies that a simpler lifestyle is preferable and urban life and wealth are not necessarily the best.
Examiner commentary

This response is more limited in scope than those in Exemplars 1 and 2 above but again it displays quite a good knowledge and understanding of the texts and one or two reasoned arguments.

The first paragraph deploys some sound material from the Town Mouse and the Country Mouse and draws a reasonable conclusion from it. The second paragraph contains one or two details but is not very clearly related to the question. The third paragraph has no obvious relevance to the question and there is nothing to show that the claim made in the last two lines is true. The examples from Ovid and Martial are sound and a reasonable conclusion is drawn in each case.

This fulfils the criteria for Level 3 but lacks both the broad range of knowledge and the range and depth of argument to access the higher levels.
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